

burg, proves that he did not act fortuitously, as he frequently did, but that his calculations were, well made.¹

A rapid and immense impulse given to the masses of men by the will of a single individual* may produce transiency-lustre. and dazzle the eyes of the multitude ; but when, at a distance from the theatre of glory, we see only the meagre

i Before leaving the capital of Prussia Bonaparte stole from the monument of Frederick the Great his sword and military orders. He also plundered the Galleries of Berlin and Potsdam of their best pictures and statues, thus continuing the iniquitous system he had begun in Italy. All these things he sent to Paris as trophies of victory and glory. - AV/i>r »•/ (hi 38)>(5 edition.

- Napoleon had one great advantage over his adversaries of combining in his person the powers of the head of the State and of a commander. PONSCHNIK the full confidence of the army. The (V)ar Alexander, even when nominally in command of his own army, had to reckon with his general, Metternich remarking that he did not believe the Russian army would have advanced "beyond the Oder in 1813 if old Kutusow had been alive. Most generals are, subject to have to work on plans not fully approved by them, and thus we owe their own defeats with mixed feelings, as Jourdan, after Vitoria, <*>nt» xiauced his supper with the remark, " Well, they wished to give battle, and they have lost it" (Mint, tome iii. p. 1170). Wellington, after Kailash the confidence of the Government in Spain, and thus obtaining a position unique amongst English commanders, made some valuable remarks on his and on Napoleon's position. " Wellington said the other day that- he had first advised her now over every of her personal lie could do what others dare's not attempt, and he got the <M>nfi<len<e of the three allied powers so that what he said or ordered was, right or wrong, always, at least, followed. And it is the same, as I am there, and all will depend on their exertions. Of course these are increased in proportion, and they will do for me what, perhaps, no one else can make them do." He said * he had several of the advantages possessed by Bonaparte in regard to the freedom of action and power of his army, without being constantly called in account. Bonaparte was quite free from all hurry, and that is the first of his advantages, and of which he made so much use. Lord Wellington said, " he could not do " (La rj »<*)!>*. « Jttirtmtl, j ». « JT). It is only fair to repeat this last remark when the few words contained in Napoleon's bulletins are attacked. If he did not who ever had such great opportunities of judgment, though perhaps some modern writers of a different mind, might not compete with his intentions. Savary it might be said the main advantages for Napoleon when he left the army of the Moselle to the Emperor's army, allowing that Napoleon would not have withdrawn " I well know," said Savary to Joseph, " that if the Emperor were not he would not dream of retiring; but wherever he himself is, every one obeys! at once, and no one can be disobedient. Hence we are in a terrible position. If we were to ask that anything should be done, every one would be tired or hindered, while one Chinese of the Emperor would not be an idle man to work. No one <*> an d<*> what, the Emperor is able to do, and whoever would try to hinder him would only ruin himself " (Stiary, tome iii, p. 47) - IIM-K Hut it is true to be remembered that Napoleon acknowledged a little tendency to positivism from the very beginning and when a simple general in his army he pointed out in 1793 that he would not submit to any of the usual errors. His letter to the Emperor to serve if his army were divided, and he determined opposition to the plans of the Directory for marching into the Mouth of the Rhine, are well known.